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NOTED DATED 27 AUGUST 1952 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRANSMITTING EIGHT COMMUNIQUE
ISSUED BY THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
IN KOREA

The Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the Security Council, the following communiques issued by the Headquarters of the United Nations Command, as indicated below:

United Nations Command communique 1,351, released in Tokyo Sunday,
August 24, 1952

United Nations Naval Forces summary for Monday,
August 25, 1952

Eighth United States Army communique 1,081, released in Tokyo 10:00 A.M.,
Tuesday, August 26, 1952 (Korean time)

United Nations Command communique 1,353, released in Tokyo 9:30 A.M.,
Tuesday, August 26, 1952 (Korean time)

Far East Air Forces summary for Tuesday, August 26, 1952

United Nations Naval Forces summary for Tuesday, August 26, 1952

Eighth Army tactical summary 161, for Tuesday, August 26, 1952

Far East Air Forces weekly summary released August 23, 1952

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 1,351, RELEASED
IN TOKYO SUNDAY, AUGUST 24, 1952

Ground activity across the Korean battlefront Saturday generally was limited to routing patrols by United Nations infantrymen, making light contact with enemy elements. In one action on the eastern front, our forces engaged the enemy for more than two hours before the enemy withdrew.

Carrier-based planes raided installations along the east coast from Chongjin to Wonsan. Surface vessels supported land operations with long-range naval fire.

Fighter-bombers levelled enemy-held buildings, inflicted troop casualties and damaged rolling stock in the day's missions. Medium bombers last night attacked a military supply area in the northwest section of Pyongyang and the Sunpung marshalling yards in northwest Korea near the Yalu River. Other aircraft hit supply targets at Yangdok.

/SUMMARY

SUMMARY OF NAVAL OPERATIONS FOR
MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1952

Naval operations in Korea fell to a new low as bad weather continued over most coastal areas. In heavy rain at Wonsan, the destroyers U.S.S. Rogers and U.S.S. Bausell drove a number of troops from their barracks to the cover of a near-by bridge. Most of them became casualties, however, when the ships hit the structure with fragmentation shells.

On a patrol from Wonsan to Songjin, the destroyer U.S.S. Boyd fired on rail bridges and took a number of voluntary prisoners from one sampan. There were no air operations.

EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY COMMUNIQUE 1,081, RELEASED IN TOKYO
10:00 A.M., TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1952 (KOREAN TIME)

Bunker Hill was probed by two enemy squads early Monday night and was unsuccessfully attacked by an enemy company which reinforced to a battalion. An enemy platoon probing west of the Mundung-Ni Valley was repulsed at 10:00 P.M. Enemy artillery and mortars fired 1,172 rounds during the twenty-four hour period ending at 6:00 P.M., 204 rounds more than were fired in the preceding twenty-four hours.

BY SECTOR:

In the western sector two enemy squads probed Bunker Hill, east of Panmunjom, at 8:40 P.M. and were repulsed in a brief firefight. An enemy company attacked the position at 9:40 supported by mortar and artillery fire. They reinforced to battalion strength at 10:30 and were beaten back by midnight. United Nations defenders were supported by tanks and a heavy volume of artillery and mortar fire.

In the central sector patrols fought engagements up to an hour and five minutes in length with enemy groups up to a platoon in strength.

In the eastern sector an enemy platoon probed United Nations advance positions west of the Mundung-Ni Valley at 9:15 A.M. and was driven off after a forty-five minute firefight. Patrols fought engagements up to fifteen minutes in length with enemy units up to two squads in strength.

/UNITED NATIONS

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 1,353, RELEASED IN TOKYO
9:30 A.M., TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1952 (KOREAN TIME)

Ground action in Korea increased yesterday. An enemy battalion attacked an outpost of the United Nations Command in the western sector and was hurled back after suffering heavy casualties. Four enemy probes up to a platoon in strength were also repulsed. These probes occurred in the western, the central and the east-central sectors.

Weather again hampered air operations. During the night land-based attack bombers destroyed enemy supply-laden vehicles and medium bombers dropped high explosives on a marshalling yard at Chinnampo. Daytime operations were confined to a limited number of close air support sorties flown by fighter-bombers.

Naval activities were routine patrol missions off both coasts of Korea for the period.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY FOR TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1952

Seven B-29 Superforts of the Far East Air Forces Bomber Command last night dropped seventy tons of high explosives on a Red military supply build-up target at Pyongyang, while B-26 light bombers were attacking supply areas in eastern and western sectors of North Korea.

The seven medium bombers, using electro-aiming methods as they dropped their bombs through an overcast, attacked an area in the north-western section of Pyongyang that was in addition to previously hit targets. Last night's target, more than 110 acres in size, consisted of numerous supply and storage facilities and a road net-work.

Moderate flak opposed the big bombers of the Okinawa-based nineteenth Bomb Group, and a few enemy fighters, which did not attack were sighted.

One Superfort of the Nineteenth and one of the Japan-based Ninety-eighth Bomb Wing flew in close air support of United Nations forces at the battle line, dropping deep penetrating bombs on enemy dug-in positions. No opposition was encountered.

Night invader B-26's of the Fifth Air Force last night hit military supply areas at Kangdong in the west, and Pukchon in the east, with unassessed results. The B-26's and shore-based Marine aircraft also flew close support along the battle front and patrolled enemy supply routes.

Adverse weather conditions yesterday again limited fighter-bombers in some close-support sorties. F-84 Thunderjets destroyed four bunkers and silenced a gun position near Kansong on the east coast. Other F-84's flew close air support with unassessed results along the western battle front.

F-86 Sabre jets were held to their hardstands for the third successive day. The Far East Air Forces mounted 270 effective sorties Tuesday, of which 130 were flown in support of the United Nations Army. Of these, more than fifty were combat-type missions.

Cargo transports of the Far East Air Forces' 315th Air Division yesterday airlifted 495 tons of personnel and supplies in continued support of United Nations combat operations.

/SUMMARY

SUMMARY OF NAVAL OPERATIONS FOR TUESDAY,
AUGUST 26, 1952

Areas in and near the enemy's eastern front lines were the principal targets of United Nations naval forces as weather improved over the Korean Peninsula. Air operations, however, were limited to two sorties by the Marine Checkerboard Squadron which destroyed a gun and one bridge in western Korea.

The battleship U.S.S. Iowa hit Communist defenses in two locations, making an early strike on Kojo and later moving north to bombard Wonsan. Gun emplacements, rail lines and supply caves were attacked, with spotters reporting two guns destroyed and two damaged, one bunker destroyed and direct hits on three gun caves and one rail bridge. Many Red troops were killed as the 2,000-pound projectiles exploded on impact.

The destroyer U.S.S. Repertus in company fired fifty rounds of 5-inch ammunition on gun positions and observation posts on Hodo Pando, the elongated peninsula extended into Wonsan Harbor.

The heavy cruiser U.S.S. Bremerton and destroyers U.S.S. Hollister and U.S.S. Tingey worked close to the front lines in darkness with supply routes the major objective. Shore-spotted fire against enemy artillery occupied the ships during daylight.

The Bremerton threw fifteen eight-inch rounds into an area containing five bunkers and a platoon position north of Kosong. Two bunkers and the platoon position were destroyed. Two 82-mm mortars were probably destroyed and three shells landed on other mortar positions. In near-by areas at least eight working in trench lines were buried or dispersed.

Tingey used ship spot to targets of opportunity at Kojo and trucks moving in darkness along the coastal highway north of that city. Two anti-tank gun bunkers were destroyed in daylight.

North of Tanchon the destroyer U.S.S. McDermutt discovered two trains stealing along the coast at midnight. She fired forty rounds against these targets but the results were undetermined.

In the Yellow Sea minor actions were reported by U.S.S. Yarnell and H.M.S. St. Brides Bay and by H.M.A.S. Bataan near Haeju.

EIGHTH ARMY TACTICAL SUMMARY 161, FOR TUESDAY,
AUGUST 26, 1952

An unknown number of enemy probing United Nations positions at "Bunker Hill," east of Panmunjom, at 4:13 A.M. was repulsed after a thirty-minute firefight. Earlier, at 3:30 A.M., a United Nations screening patrol in the area just to the west of "Bunker Hill" engaged another enemy group of undetermined strength in a thirty-minute fight, in which hand-to-hand combat developed.

A report from the front indicates that enemy losses in the series of actions at "Bunker Hill" Monday night and Tuesday morning were 100 estimated killed and 170 wounded.

An enemy squad probing a United Nations advance position northeast of Kumhwa at 12:40 A.M. was joined by another squad at 1:10 A.M. Action continued until 1:25 A.M., when the enemy group broke contact and withdrew. Elsewhere along the Eighth Army front Tuesday, patrols engaged in brief clashes with small enemy groups.

/FAR EAST

FAR EAST AIR FORCES WEEKLY SUMMARY RELEASED
AUGUST 23, 1952

Despite poor operational weather during the early part of the week caused by typhoon "Karen", Far East Air Forces war planes mounted 4,120 effective sorties as they blasted numerous Red military targets and flew in concentrated close air support for United Nations operations during seven-day period ending August 22.

Carrier-based U.S. Navy aircraft teamed with Fifth Air Force and attached fighter bombers in daylight attacks against enemy ammunition and supply complex at Namyang-Ni, 10 miles southwest of Sukchon. More than 200 warcraft dropped bombs and napalm, and strafed 8 separate clusters of troop billets, storage buildings and a factory. Waves of Fifth Air Force and attached fighter bombers and light bombers attacked a Communist cement factory near Sariwon. Pilots reported their bombs "filled the area with cement dust". A Communist headquarters and troop concentration area northwest of Chinnampo was target of daylight attacks by F-80 "Shooting Stars" and then by night-flying light bombers. The attacks started seven large fires and set off four secondary explosions. The fighter bombers struck Red front line positions and supply areas being built up by Reds in rear areas. Scattered attacks were made by fighter bombers against supply and troop concentrations in Haeju Peninsula. North of Kumsong, prop-driven F-51 Mustangs destroyed ammunition and fuel dumps.

During week, B-26 light bombers not only flew their regular nightly close support sorties and strikes against vehicles along Red supply routes, but they also mounted a number of daylight missions. In one they teamed with fighter bombers to hit Red cement factory near Sariwon. They also struck a troop and supply concentration east of Ongjin, setting off secondary explosions, and attacked a Communist communications center at Oro-Ri, six miles north of Hamhung. Following up daylight attacks by fighter bombers, B-26 night intruders returned to Chinnampo to hit a Communist headquarters and troop concentration area. The night intruders and shorebased Marine aircraft also attacked a troop concentration area near Chunghwa and cratered two important highways, one near Chunghwa and the other at Singye. They also made nightly patrols of enemy supply routes, disrupting traffic and damaging rolling stock attempting to move to front under cover of darkness.

Far East Air Forces Command B-29 Superforts, operating from Okinawa and Japan bases, returned to Pyongyang to hit a manufacturing and supply storage area. 38 B-29's dropped high explosive and incendiary results. Also included in the targets for medium bombers were a military supply center at Hamhung and a munitions factory at Nakwon near Yalu River which reportedly was turning out 1,000 anti-tank grenades and from 3,000 to 5,000 hand grenades daily. They also attacked the Kyomipo steel mill being used as a Red storage area. In addition, the all-weather medium bombers flew close air support along battleline. Moderate to heavy flak and few enemy fighters opposed bombers on their missions.

/Claims for

Claims for period include more than 300 buildings destroyed and damaged, 170 bunkers blasted, 15 rail and road cuts made, 55 vehicles destroyed, 100 gun positions silenced, 10 ammunition and supply dumps fired, 85 troop casualties inflicted, five supply shelters fired and five fuel dumps destroyed.

F-86 Sabrejets, flying screening cover for fighter bomber operations encountered Russian-built MIG-15s on 3 days during the period. The Sabres destroyed 3 MIGs and damaged six others in air battles high over northwest Korea. Friendly losses for period include one Marine AD-2 and one SAAF F-51 to Red ground fire and 2 F-86s, one F-84 and one AD-2 to other causes for total of six friendly aircraft lost in period. There were no air-to-air losses and it was third consecutive week that no air-to-air losses were suffered by Sabrejets.

Far East Air Forces combat cargo transports continued to fly logistical sorties, airlifting 3,460 tons supplies and personnel in support of United Nations operations in Korea.

A list of miscellaneous statistics follows:

START OF KOREAN WAR TO DATE

Enemy Aircraft Losses:

MIG-15: 405 destroyed, 92 probably destroyed, 554 damaged -- total 1,051
 All types: 555 destroyed, 143 probably destroyed, 620 damaged -- (Incl MIGs) total 1,318

USAF Aircraft Losses:	Air-to-Air	Groundfire	Other Causes	Total
Jet:	62	190	33	285
Prop:	17	269	42	328
TOTAL	<u>79</u>	<u>459</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>613</u>
Friendly Foreign Aircraft:	4	48	13	65
Shorebased Marine Aircraft:	0	56	19	75
GRAND TOTAL	<u>83</u>	<u>563</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>753</u>

Following destruction claims, in round figures, reported by United States Air Force and attached units from beginning of Korean War to and including August 22, 1952:

ITEM	USAF	ATTACHED UNITS*	TOTAL
Sorties Flown	483,750	70,610*	554,360
Vehicles Destroyed	49,635	6,980*	56,615
Railcars Destroyed	7,595	845*	8,440
Bridges Destroyed	544	218*	762
Tanks Destroyed	1,135	123*	1,258
Tunnels	767	150*	917
Troop Casualties Inflicted	144,050	33,035*	177,085

* Indicates total claims for the Korean War except period January 1 to March 13, 1951, inclusive.

